

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 583.]

WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store, opposite the court-house, a very large and general assortment of **MERCANDISE**, consisting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cattle, Hides and Queens-Ware*, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *Reid & McLean* being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILLS: 2,650 2/3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2/3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckneridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sulivant.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line.

The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters:

440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Ruffel creek.

1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,

1000 do. do. one on Big Barren,

1000 do. do. one on Trade water.

666 2/3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 do. do. Thomas Gaskins do.

1000 do. do. do. Goose creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Charles Charters, of this state, on the fifteenth day of March, 1797, contracted with me for two thousand weight of bacon, delivered to him at my house in Nelson county, in consequence of which contract I paid my bond to him for the delivery of said bacon, and he to me for sixty pounds cash, payable the first day of May following; but the said Charters failing to comply with the contract entered into, I must therefore forwarn all and every person from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to comply therewith until compelled by law.

LEVEN GREEN.

November 30, 1797.

ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

With to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of

TOBACCO AND HEMP.

For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money.

They have on hand a large assortment of **MERCANDISE**, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-fix acres on

Tramels creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Puncheon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlauman, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

For Sale,

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND.

IN the Military range, within Judge Symms's deed, out of the following numbers, viz: 3 and 13 in the second township, and 3, 6 and 22 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be accommodated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, or Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.

NOTE: An indubitable title will immediately be given to purchasers.

Cincinnati, August 2.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

NAILS.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms: March 20, 1797.

FOR SALE.

An Overshot Merchant-Mill

With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery,

STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land.

Twenty-five of which are cleared.

The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction.

The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have stood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.

ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

Those gentlemen in whose hands propofals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's

Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

THREE NEW STILLs of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the noted horse called the FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BEELER.

STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a sorrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her bit-rock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and either, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber,

WHO is about to remove his Old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in six lots, sixty-fix and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty feet back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the same lot including his black smith's shop, on three of the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

TANNERS' OIL

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MORTON,

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary, at the College, December 2, 1797.

Resolved, that this Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

B. J. BRADFORD, Clerk.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC,

that he will practice MEDICINE

and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its

VICINITY—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795.

WANTED,

100,000 pounds of TOBACCO,

delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.

ROBERT M'CALLAN.

October 20, 1797.

LOST

IN August last, from James Dunwidie's near Madison court house, a sorrel Mare, fourteen years old, near fifteen hands high, a star in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, trots natural. Any person taking her up and securing her, so that I get her again, shall have five dollars reward, paid by me, near Lexington.

John Gardner.

For sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or

JOHN W. HOLT, attor-in-fact

for THOS. HOLT.

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.

Lexington August 8.

Wanted Immediately, 28 A GOOD JOURNFMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the p-nter.

September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES,

Lexington.

An act giving further time to the owners of lands to survey the same, and for returning plats and certificates to the Register's office.

Whereas it appears that an act passed by the assembly of Virginia in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, entitled, "an act to repeal an act, entitled, 'an act concerning entries and surveys on the western waters,' which has been continued by subsequent acts of the Legislature of Virginia and this state, may subject the owners of entries to forfeiture of the same, if the requisitions of the said acts should not be complied with; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the further time of ten months from the last day of November 1797, be allowed the owners of entries to survey the same, in any part of this state, which is not let apart by treaties for any tribe of Indians. Provided however, that no forfeiture shall arise to the claimants of entries within the boundary created by Congress to the Indian tribes, until further provided for by the legislature. And that the further time of two years be given to survey all entries made either to adjoin the line to be run between this state and Virginia, or the line adjoining the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers fourth of Green river, or any entries dependent on such entries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the further time of one year be allowed for returning all plats and certificates of survey to the Register's office. Provided, that nothing in this or any other act shall extend to forfeit or make void any entry claimed by infants, feme covert, persons non compos mentis, or persons in captivity; but that all such persons shall have three years after their several disabilities are removed, to complete the same.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved November 20, 1797.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. Also those indebted to West and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomason is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expostulatory Letter

From EDWARD RUSHTON to GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

HEMP SEED

WANTED,

At the store of Samuel Price & Co.

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by this

groff, dozen or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

HAGUE, August 22.

Several persons returned representatives to the convention, refuse to serve.

September 19.

The convention has voted an address to the French, begging not to be condemned hastily, for not adopting the constitution.

A new coalition is forming a new constitution.

A treaty offensive and defensive with Spain, was this day ratified. The principles are similar to those of the French and Spanish treaty.

September 23.

A national festival is ordered to celebrate the French events of September 21. All public offices are to be required to swear "Eternal hatred against the stateholder, aristocracy and anarchy."

LONDON, September 2.

The letters and papers which we have received this morning from Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland, give the most distressing accounts of the situation of that country, produced by the attempts made to put in execution the militia act.

At Tranent, a small town, about 9 miles from Edinburgh, it appears from the accounts published in a Scotch newspaper, that the cavalry charged the people in the streets, who were assembled to oppose the act, and that a horrid carnage consequently ensued.

At Dumfries and Moffat, and various other places, the same disorders prevail. In the county of which the duke of Hamilton is lord lieutenant, his grace has deemed it prudent not to put the act in force. The parish of Monkland, and some other parishes, have assembled, and voted him thanks for adopting this prudent line of conduct.

September 6.

The Bey of Tunis, has officially declared he will not oblige the arrangements made with the United States in October last. But the Bey of Algiers has interfered, and it is hoped he will alter his mind.

September 8.

The last proposition of our government, in France, was to retain the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad and Ceylon.

September 20.

With much concern we now say, that lord Malmesbury has returned to England without accomplishing the object of his mission.

With respect to the causes which led to the rupture of the negotiations, the only information we have been able to obtain is, that on the arrival of the new commissioners, Treilhard and Bonnier at Lille, they demanded of lord Malmesbury a final and categorical answer to the terms which had some time before been presented to him as the *sine qua non* of peace. His lordship's reply was, that in that stage of the negotiation he was not authorized by his court to agree to the propositions of the Executive Directory. The commissioners immediately observed, that it was evident his lordship was not vested with the necessary powers to treat; and therefore, that his further residence at Lille would be dispensed with by the government of France. This observation was followed by a peremptory order for to quit the territories of the Republic in the course of eight and forty hours. It is added, that some insulting insinuations were at the same time thrown out against the British cabinet, upon the subject of the late conspiracy in France. Such, we are informed, was the abrupt manner in which the negotiation was brought to a final termination.

September 25.

Mr. Vick, is sent by government to France to make one effort more for negotiation.

October 2.

Mr. Vick has returned unsuccessful, and no other person has been sent.

MILAN, September 4.

Gen. Buonaparte arrived at Udine on the 2d of September. The congress is held at the house of the marquis de Gallo; but nothing that disposes progress is permitted to transpire. All we know is, that at the first conference, Buonaparte held this language—"I apprise you that in a few days all this negotiation must be brought to an end. The French gov-

ernment is anxious for peace, though it be completely prepared to prosecute the war; it is well aware of the immense preparations made by the emperor for the continuation of hostilities, at which it has not as yet taken any umbrage, judging of the rectitude of his Imperial majesty's intention by its own, but a more protracted security on the part of the French Republic might subject it to the imputation of imprudence: a decisive step must therefore be taken."

PARIS, September 15.

The prince de Conde had set off from Neuchâtel to return to France. On the 11th and 12th he crossed the departments of Doubs and the Upper Saône, and on the 13th he was seen at Lyons. He made his journey without opposition, accompanied only by two men on horseback, as servants or aides-camps. At the time the courier left, one of those men had been arrested, and they were in pursuit of the other.

September 17.

Fouville, read on change yesterday, a letter, stating, that an insurgent army of the fourth, was 60,000 strong; that they had killed 1000 Republicans and forced general Larne to capitulate.

The theatres are ordered to be closed, where pieces have been represented which appeared to favor royalty, and the actors arrested.

September 23.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of general Hoche to the post of generalissimo of the two armies of the Rhine is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the war department.

If, contrary to all appearances, say the letters from Milan, hostilities with the emperor should be renewed, the Piedmontese troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men. Venice will furnish 10,000, the Cisalpine Republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Melina, Barnadotte, &c.

There is the strongest reason to believe, that the courier dispatched by the Directory on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, September 18 and 19, carried to Buonaparte the orders to renew hostilities with the emperor. At the very moment when the courier set off, a courier arrived from Lille with the intelligence that lord Malmesbury had quitted that city, and had set off for London. His departure, which so soon succeeded the arrival of Treilhard and Bonnier, was the result of the first conversation with the new negotiators. "Have you power," said Treilhard to lord Malmesbury, "to restore to the French Republic all her colonies?"—"No."—"Why, then go home and get them."

September 26.

Administration of general Police to the editor of the *Annales Politiques*.

"Reports are spread that the deputies sentenced to transportation have escaped. This intelligence is false, and you are desired to contradict it by the channel of your paper."

(Signed)

"SOTIN, Minister of General Police."

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inst. to which not even the ministers were admitted—its object is said to have been the necessary dispositions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The commissary of the executive power the municipal administration of police, writes as follows—"General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with escorting to Rochefort the transported members of the 15th Fructidor, arrived here the first complementary day. He was arrested two days afterwards, by order of the government, five leagues from hence, and set out next morning under a strong guard of gendarmes.—The reports concerning the troubles said to have taken place at Lyons, have been contradicted by a letter from the departmental administration of the Rhone, stating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in this city, and that the column expected will find no obstacle. The administrators add, that Lyons, where public tranquility

has not been troubled for one instant by the news of the salutary events of the 18th, still continues calm, and that the measures of public safety, ordered in consequence of that memorable day, are rigorously executed."

From the (London) Courier.

July 31.

Paris papers of the 26th and 27th inst. were brought to our office this morning. Their contents, if not very important, are at least interesting. As we were unable on Saturday to give more than a sketch of the debate which took place in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 24th inst., we have, in this day's paper, given the very interesting speeches of Talien and Henri Laviere at length. The latter has a very considerable share in the merit which attaches to those men who have lent their aid to royalize France.

The extracts which we have given from the *Gazettes* of the 26th and 27th inst. are interesting.—The attempt to displace Barras by messieurs Wiltz, Ayme, &c. has not succeeded. A message from the Directory to the council of Five Hundred states him to have attained the age of forty previously to his being elected a Director.

The *Eclair* talks of a reconciliation having taken place between the members of the Council of Five Hundred, who have lately been in the practice of contradicting each other. As far as this regards the moderate and the violent republicans, it is possible; but to suppose that the royalist members (and royalist members certainly fit in the council) ever can agree with the republicans, is to suppose the existence of that which in the nature of things can never take place.

August 12.

The emigrants and priests through the medium of a venal priest, with Camille and Laharpe at their head, have certainly been very successful in their endeavors to royalize France. At Paris, in the Departments, throughout the whole nation, the Republic is mentioned only to be ridiculed or reviled. Of the truth of this assertion, the arrival of every packet from Calais, brings some additional proof. Will, then, it will be asked, the old government be re-established in France? Our opinion is, that it certainly will not. Many men who now make use of the language of royalty, and unknowingly favor the views of the monarchical faction, are notwithstanding, the friends of liberty, and will prove themselves to be so when the mask shall be torn from the faces of those who now mislead them. A different faction might light up the torch of civil war—may cover the country with human gore—may, as in Ireland, pillage, massacre, devastate and destroy; but to erect a despotism on the ruins of the Republic, is not within the limits of possibility. Royalty, it is true, at present rears its head, apparently triumphant; but when the enemies of the constitution, fancying themselves certain of success, shall venture to make an attack, it will be repelled by the Augereaus, the Buonapartes, the Hoches, the Jourbarts, and Massenas, who have so decidedly declared in favor of the Republic.—It may however be said, that if the majority of the nation will for royalty, and they are compelled by the army to take a Republic, the government in that case will be nothing better than a military despotism. To this we oppose our former assertion, that many persons friendly to liberty are now the dupes of those royalists who put on the mask of the constitution; but when the latter will shew themselves in their true colours, by attacking openly the Republic, that part of the nation who have hitherto been seduced by the artifices of the counter revolutionary party, will immediately rally round the constitution and defend it with their lives. A free government, we are decidedly of opinion, will be maintained in France, in spite of the efforts of all the priests and monarchists in Europe to prevent it.

[Can plainer language be spoken than we find in this paragraph. Here we see the faction in France, now happily profligated, termed a monarchical, counter revolutionary faction, by the editor of a London print, and said to receive their support from emigrants and priests. The prophetic spirit of it is little less remarkable. It predicts the downfall of that faction, three

weeks before the event which has so fully justified the prediction.]

[AURORA.

August 14.

Little variation has taken place in the features which have distinguished the French capital for the last three months. A numerous body of royalists make use of the liberty they enjoy, under a free government, to destroy the republic, and raise on its ruins the ancient despotism. They, with a small at least comparatively small body of Terrorists, use every endeavor to excite insurrection. The mob of the people manifest as much apathy as the people of England, whilst the real friends of liberty lament their inability to put a stop to the counter revolutionary proceedings of the Pretender's party. The walls of Paris are covered by the factions with a variety of inflammatory bills. One of the last that has appeared is entitled, "The Directory convicted of falsehood, perfidy & embezzlement." Bills of this nature however are new become so common, that the people pass by without stopping to read them. The violence of one or two members of the Council of Five Hundred, who have lately made such bold attempts to overturn the government that they are elected to defend, seems in some degree to be abated.

August 15.

A message from the Directory, dated the 9th of August, in answer to one which they received from the Council of Five Hundred, requesting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was sent, it appears, to that Council on the following day.

This message written in a tone of confidence and of conscious rectitude—and which we have given at length, in order that our readers may be able to appreciate the changes brought about in the Directory by some of the gentlemen [The term gentlemen is obviously used here in derision, and in contradistinction to Republican] of the Council of Five Hundred, states, that the collected powers had lately manifested (apparently in consequence of the manner in which the Council of Five Hundred had conducted itself towards the Directory) as much tardiness in their proceedings relative to the negotiations, as they at first discovered readiness to enter into them.

The fete of the tenth of August, it appears, was celebrated with more eclat than has lately distinguished any of the Republican festivals.—La Marque, also, in the council of five hundred, has ventured to say a word in favor of the Republic. A particular account of the Fete—a paper, by Rover, on the present state of the Republic, and some other interesting articles, we are compelled to defer till to-morrow.

The editor of the London Morning Post, speaking of the acts of September 4, makes the following pertinent remarks, the merits of which the reader will judge:

"We blame the directory more for violating forms, for prostituting and disgracing the name of freedom, than for the steps they have taken—to seize and transport the representatives of the people without trial, all most without charge, is wholly inconsistent with a free constitution. But we question whether or not the existence of the French republic did not depend on the measures that have been pursued. The peculiar circumstances of the French revolution render it absolutely necessary, that a great injustice should be done, in order to establish a republican form of government. Where a people like the Americans, are not embarrassed with an aristocracy and a public is easily established. No man has a personal interest in opposing it, and opinion wholly divested of personal interest will do but little. In France it is very different. France has an almost numberless nobility and priesthood, whose education, habits, prejudices, and personal interest, make them zealous advocates for the ancient order of things. Most of them fed from no other motive than fear, without having committed any crime; so surely it is no crime to think one form of government better than another—no crime is even charged upon them.—Ablence is all with which they are accused. But it is certainly true that

all of them are royalists.—Their return to France is inconsistent with the existence of a republic. A great injustice must therefore be done by excluding them, in order to preserve the republic. It is in this view alone that the conduct of the directory can be executed. A great party, faine from motives of justice and humanity, others with a view to the ultimate restoration of royalty, had raised itself in France, and even governed the legislature, repealing by degrees all the laws against the emigrants and priests opening a way for their return, and consequently for the re-establishment of the throne. If the vanquished party in France had triumphed, a king would have been expected as the consequence. Indeed the return of monarchy was spoken of before the 4th of September with the greatest confidence, as an event not far distant. The conduct of the arrested deputies gave the strongest reason to expect it. Some of them are no doubt honest in their intentions, but many of them are traitors to the republic, the friends of which will regret that its salvation should render necessary measures the most despotic. They will regret that freedom in France should be to afflicted that the cannot exercise her functions—that the must still fly to anarchy for protection against despotism."

VIENNA, August 23.

If we way judge from the appearance of the political horizon, the great military preparations making here, seem much more to portend war than peace. The state chancery is especially active, in which the count Cobenzl lately arrived here from Petersburg, exerts his abilities much to the satisfaction of the emperor and his ministers. There seems but little doubt but on the next change, he will have the place of the minister of state. The war chancery is equally busy; in the foundries, musket manufactories, arsenals &c. they work night and day. Troops are incessantly on the march; so that Vienna is every day filled with fresh soldiers; the greater part of which now come from Poland, and are on their march for Italy.

ITALY, August 17.

The conspiracy lately discovered at Rome, was more extensive than was at first imagined. The precautionary measures are still continued. No person is permitted to leave the city without a pass. Loaded cannon are planted in several places. Among the many persons who have been arrested for distributing seditious papers are the brothers Bonchard, Bookellers; the Abbés Martelli and Sarei; Dr. Juffi; the two rich Jews, Arcarelli and Ambrosi, &c. Some of the persons who have been arrested, have alleged that they were French, or under French protection; but this protection has been refused them by the French ambassador at Rome, who has declared that he will never interfere in any affair of that kind.

Since the revolution at Genoa, the nightly murders of the banditti, which were so frequent, have ceased.

CONCORD, (Vermont), October 9.

On the 20th day of May, in the year 1794, Sabra Woodbury, aged three years and a half, daughter to lieutenant Joseph Woodbury, in Concord, Vermont, got a button into her throat, of the size of a copper, and remained there until October, the 6th inst. when the disengaged it by vomiting. The button was more than one inch thick. The whole time that it was in her throat was three years, four months and sixteen days.—The above is a matter of fact!!!!

BOSTON, November 10.

General Hoche is dead. It was supposed he was poisoned; but no marks of poison were discoverable on his being opened. This is a report by the Martha. (the last arrival.)

The famous Louvet is dead.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

As far as can yet be judged from the intelligence that has been received by the last arrivals from Europe, the late attempts at a revolution in France was nothing more than a renewal of the old struggles for a restoration of monarchy. The return of an immense herd of banished priests, with a no less numerous accompaniment of the

servile devotees of Louis XVIII, as by law permitted, gave royalty some room to suppose that a revolution in its favor might be effected. Nothing shews in a more striking light the folly of the despotic combination in Europe against the liberties and happiness of mankind. At a time when the people are beginning to act for themselves, and see the necessity of it, what weakness and ignorance does it shew in the arbitrary powers, to depend on the efforts of the expelled clergy or court dependents, to resist their drooping cause, in such a country as France, where philosophy has laid the basis of a general system in favor of human liberty.—On the 20th of September lord Malmesbury and his suite arrived in London, having quitted Lille, without accomplishing the object of his mission.—peace. Admiral Nelson had arrived in London, after his unfortunate expedition against Teneriffe. The populace gave him three cheers; he thanked them, he appeared some what chagrined at the loss of his right arm; but the fracture was doing well, and he was comforted by the acclamations of the people.—The return of lord Malmesbury, without effecting a peace, had greatly depressed the spirits of every class of people; there being a general conviction that without a system of pacification speedily to be adopted, national ruin must be the result, the chances of war being so enormous, that it appeared beyond the ability of the nation to pay them, in case of a continuance of the war. The crops of the past season had generally failed in England; orders are said to have been received, in consequence, of large exports of wheat from the United States. The English public prints alert, that, another year's war will add at least 70,000,000 sterling to the national debt of Great Britain, the gross debt amounting to 500,000,000 sterling—under which the nation cannot but sink. The people were calling out for a permanent peace; and a negotiation under the auspices of Charles Fox, was thought to be the only remaining chance for political salvation.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 8.

The following little anecdote, related by a gentleman who was in the West-Indies when the transaction took place, may serve to shew a trait of the character of Toussaint, the black general, commanding at Cape Francois. The gentleman to whom Toussaint, while a slave, belonged, was one of those unfortunate victims whose property was destroyed, and who were obliged to fly the island when the troubles first took place. He had occasion to return, in abject poverty and extreme distress, at the time that his former servant had just received the promotion to which his talents and integrity entitled him. The moment that Toussaint was informed that his old possessor was on board of a vessel at the wharf, not the least elated with his newly acquired dignity, he hastened with every emotion of joy to meet him, and flew into his arms, exclaiming that it was his "dear dear master!" He then took him to his house; administered to his wants with every mark of attention; and provided him with the most comfortable situation in his power, in his own family.

To be Hired,

BEFORE Mr. Coleman's door, in Lexington, on Monday the 1st day of January 1798,

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, three men and a woman, of the estate of Christopher Chinn dec. They are not to be removed more than five miles from Lexington, to be well clad and taxes paid.—At the same time will be rented sixteen acres of cleared land, lying about four miles from Lexington, belonging to said estate. All those indebted for hire of negroes for the present year, are requested to be punctual in their payments, and return the negroes at that time, well clothed, agreeable to their contract.

WALKER BAYLOR, Guardian.

December 14, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we will petition the next county court of Shelby county, for the establishment of a town on our land at the mouth of Brainerd's creek.

THOS CARLON,
RICH'D. TAYLOR.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, December 13.

We have had no mail down the Ohio this week, owing it is supposed to the ice in that river, which we learn has been very considerable for a week past. If the cold weather should continue, it is probable the mail will be sent by land, and if so, we shall be relieved from a situation similar to the one in which we were placed last season, on account of the ice.

By a resolution of the General Assembly, at their late session, French Crowns are to be received into the treasury of this state at six shillings and seven pence each.

The following remarkable paragraph appears in a Paris paper under the Naples head: "People here are beginning to discover their true interests, in setting at liberty such numbers of unfortunate persons as have been long languishing in prison, no one knows for what. Government, feeling the revolution temper of the people, are doing every thing in their power to prevent an explosion, much more dreadful than those of Vesuvius, and which would be proof against all the congealed blood in the vital of St. Januarius, or all the miracles in the power of the church. The numerous body called the Lazzaroni, or sturdy beggars, are particularly footed and cajoled by the king, for fear of an insurrection; but we hear no more their shouts and vociferation as formerly, when he threw himself to them, as a mark of their attachment; at present they pass and repass him in silent silence,—and thus the silence of the people may be a lesson for kings.

In Sicily, the spirit of liberty make still greater progress, and there is no doubt but the island will undergo a political revolution: it has been a nest of the most infernal tyrants and pitiful slaves from the earliest ages, when it was inhabited by the giant Cyclops and his one eyed brethren; and the people have ever been subjugated, devoured, tortured, and not even suffered to take advantage of the natural fertility of the island, for the purposes of exportation and private emolument."

A MAN

Who is well acquainted with the Mercantile business, and who can produce recommendations, wishes to engage in that line. Enquire of the Printer.

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE just imported a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

Which they are opening for sale at their store, next door to Stewart's printing office, and which they will dispose of either by whole sale or retail, at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Country produce. Wines, Potatoes, Honey, Pork in barrels, Lard in skins, and firkin Butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandize, it delivered in good order.

Lexington, December 9.

NOTICE.

Will be let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday the 27th inst. at Clarke court-house,

The building of a wooden Jail

eighteen feet square, for the county of Clarke. Terms will be made known on the day.

R. HOGGINS, Sheriff.

Winchester, December 9, 1797.

ON Monday the 15th of January, 1798, the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Will iam Young

WILL BE HIRED

to the highest bidder, for the next year, at my house, on Hickman creek.

JOHN YOUNG.

N. B. At the same time and place, there will be a number of other Negroes to hire.

733.

December 11, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the road leading from Harrodsburg to War-wick, a forest filley, with a blazed face, three years old last spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded thus IP; appeared to 91 years.

EVAN THOMPSON.

Mercer county, August 20 1797.

I have to lease,

A Large quantity of cleared Land—A few tenants will meet with great encouragement. Also, to hire, twelve or fourteen valuable Slaves, some of which are excellent house servants.

Samuel Meredith.

Fayette county, N. Elkhem, Dec. 3, 1797—6.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he carries on the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, in their different branches, at Mr. John Morrison's Fulling mill, about six miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road; where the greatest attention will be paid. He will attend at Mr. McNair's Tavern, in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette county, to receive cloth for his mill, and will return it there which finished.

WM. CAMPBELL, FULLER.

N. B. The mill is expected to go about Christmas.

December 12, 1797.

FOUND, on the 24th of November last, on the Hickman road near Lexington, a COPPER KETTLE.

which appeared to have been concealed there for some time. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN M. FRANKS.

December 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away, the fifteenth of September last, a large bay horse, five feet two inches high, no marks or white that is visible. Whoever takes up or gives information, shall receive the above reward, & reasonable charges paid by

ROBERT GALLOWAY,

At Shannon's mills, South Elkhem.

December 9, 1797.

N. B. I forewarn any person from taking an assignment on a small note that Ben. Conners obtained about the 20th of September last, as he has received part without giving credit.

R. GALLOWAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, McConnell's run, Scott county, a bay mare, he has a star in her forehead, a small ball on, twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands high, branded C on the near shoulder and jaw, appraised to 10l.

STEPHEN GREEN.

June 15.

FOREWARN all persons dealing with any of my Negroes, particularly the one who may drive my team. Greatly to my injury they have been paid for taking goods in a loaded waggon, when on a journey.

WALTER BEALL.

May 29, 1797.

To distillers and others

WHO may incline to carry on the business of rectifying spirituous liquors and the manufacturing cordials in an extensive manner, may now be supplied with the necessary articles for carrying on the same, by applying at the sign of Andrew McCall's Apple-tree, near the post Lexington. The Articles principally are for making the following liquors, viz.

Spirituous unmedicated water ditto clove-water ditto orange-water, all sorts, &c. Also for making brandy and geneve in due order and purity to that imported.—There are upwards of 2000 at Holland juniper berries and 100 lbs. aniseeds which may be purchased distinct from the other articles, if applied for soon. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole, or the value of the articles for making brandy and cordials, will (if required) receive genuine instructions gratis, now to us them to the greatest possible advantage.

Also, an exceeding good COPPER STILL, about a quarter of an inch thick, containing better than 300 gallons with a worm made of the very best pewter, having ten turns and weighing upwards of 500 lbs. with a large quantity of wrought iron suitable to set up the still in the completest manner.—The whole of which will be sold together on very low terms, and instructions given for fixing the works as the most complete order, so that it can be worked with more ease than any stills are now of 100 gallons.

N. B. Cordials can be made to more advantage in warm than cold weather.

Also, a FARM, of one hundred acres or upwards, on the waters of Tate's creek.—It is but one mile and a half from Winter's mills, and four miles from the Kentucky river; four acres of which is excellent timothy meadow, a very good hewn log house, nearly 2000 lbs. high, with an excellent spring not ten yards from the house—also a good stable, sufficiently large for four horses, &c. On the said plantation there is a good public mill, and two branches sufficiently large to erect a mill large enough to carry on the brewing or distilling business. The place will be sold cheap as the possessor is in want of money.

J. GEARY.

* Samples of several sorts of the cordials may now be sent at the house of Mr. McCall.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

I NEVER WILL BE MARRIED.

WHEN I had scarcely told sixteen,
My flatterer tall-tale glass,
Told me there fiddlers could be seen,
A blither, bonnier lass;
Full twenty long I thought me bow'd,
But high my head I carried,
And with a scornful air I vow'd,
I never would be married.

Young Harry warmly urged his suit,
And talk'd of wealth in store,
While Johnny thought to strike me mute,
And told his conquests o'er,
Each youth a different air essayed,
But all their arts I parried;
Believe me, first, laughing said,
I never will be married.

Then five revolving summers pass,
While I the tyrant played,
Ah! when I fear'd 'twould be at last,
My fate to die a maid;
Of all the lovers in my train,
There was but one that tarried;
I thought 'twas time to change my strain,
And thus we morn were married.

ANECDOTES.

In such of the Roman Catholic countries where superstition still has a hold, there is an order of priests called Friars, who cannot by law exercise certain functions belonging to the higher orders of the priesthood—a young lady some years ago came into a monastery at a place called Calender, in the island of Madeira, to confess, and finding a friar (or brother) of the order, in one of the chapels, the kneeling down by him and told him all her sins—the friar said nothing—she asked him for absolution—“I am no priest (said the Friar) I cannot give you absolution.” “No priest! said the lady, very much surprised, and in a great passion. No, madam,” answered the Friar, “I am a Friar, and I will go and complain to your superiors, for your daring to make my confession!”—“And I’ll go (returned the Friar) and tell all your blubbing to your husband!”—“Mum was the word.

A fallor passing by a cooper's shop, and seeing a number of tubs piled above each other at the door, began to kick and tumble them about the street. The master coming out, and desiring to know the reason of this strange proceeding—“Damn it,” replied Jack, “my *fluid* tubs *fluid* upon its own bottom.

The old Scotch Woman's Prayer.

In almost all religions wars, the contending powers have occasionally offered up prayers to heaven for their own success, and the extirpation of their enemies; and each party have generally added, according to the jealousy of our cause, O Lord! help us, &c. Considering that the cause of both parties cannot be precisely just, it would perhaps be quite as judicious, and somewhat more modest, to adopt the language, or at least the spirit of an old Scotch woman, who was a sister in the Duke of Marlborough's army. It happened that this faithful follower of the camp was once conversing with a venerable sister of the same profession, but not of the same country, on the probable consequences of an engagement expected to be fought between the two armies the next morning. “Well,” says the English sister, “it will certainly be a most bloody battle, and all I have to say is, God stand by the right.”—“Dee! pick out your eyne for your vacked with (replied the Scotch woman) God stand by Hamilton's regiment, religion or wrong!”

FRAGMENT.

From the Poulkepie Journal.

—It was a cold morning—the dry boughs bent before the northern blast. I wrapped my cloak about me, brushed up my shoulders, and walked to get warm. A poor old woman, thinly clad in rags, decrepit with age, and bowed down with a load of woe, entered the room, and with a supplicating air, requested a new penny to alleviate hunger.

You will say it out for rum, said a deacon of a church, and I shall have to fine you for getting drunk, said the justice. The law makes provision for all vagabonds, says an attorney. I can hardly take a walk without meeting some of these people, says a rich miller; I with our civil officers were punished for not having them all in jail. I with they would hang them all, said the merciful landlady, then they would be out of this way.

A tattered Irish fellow instantly rose from his seat, and requested the poor old woman to come and warm herself, and presented her with a shilling. I rummaged all my pockets, and could find but six pence—’t is my fortune to be poor—I gave that, but was shamed it was not more. I saw the old woman sit down to a good breakfast; she eat her fill and was happy. I have seen her since. She blest me a thousand times, said she had found employment at the house of a quaker, and hoped she should no more be obliged to beg.

Not long since I lodged one night at the deacon's. As usual, before going to bed, he went to prayers. He prayed for the President of the United States, for men in office, for the ministers of the gospel, for his family and friends. I called a wicked man. I seldom pray, but now I could not help it. I prayed also; but it was for the poor old woman. I believe I even find something about the quaker who took her in, but what it was I have now forgot.

To the Public.

FROM and after the first day of January, 1798, the KENTUCKY GAZETTE will be published once a week only, on that sized paper denominated Royal, which is about one third larger than what we at present use. The price will be Three Dollars per annum; but if we should find procuring such paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we shall publish on the present sized paper until Royal can be procured, with a proportionate deduction of the price to subscribers.

JOHN BRADFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that substantial reasons should be given for this intended change, especially as the principal reason formerly given for publishing twice a week still exists; the following, to every impartial mind, the Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory.

Immediately after the commencement of the present year, printing paper rose one third of its former price; an event of so much importance to, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculations necessary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Had paper have continued at the price it then was, the profits would have been extremely moderate; but at its advanced price, the whole amount received for its subscriptions will not defray the necessary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week on the terms he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publishing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to support, without a prospect of better employment: And nothing could have tempted him to continue it, after all his profits were swallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the price of his paper, would contribute to strengthen an impression then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and against which he was conscious time would be the best antidote. There are the most offensive reasons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that in his connection with the public, he shall ever be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.



BLAZE.

WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelson, of York town, in Virginia, will stand the year which will commence the 20th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 8 from Lexington, and may cover mares five years old, in each, the season. A promissory attached note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Saunders's, by the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds.

There will be large and excellent pastures, well enclosed for mares from a distance, 12 per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be unfavorable for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trenchion, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Eastlynake, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by Capt Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Vixen's Turk, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hantout, and out of Trumpet's dam, which was out of a daughter of Dodsworth and Layton's barometer. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the fillet of Gin-fiolet. Chrysolet is the fire of Hebe, the dam of Daresdile.

BLAZE is said to be of the best family of running horses in England.

JEKEMIAH WILLIAMS.

A true copy of the original from England.

MUGG NELSON.

October 23d, 1797. We do hereby certify, that the imported stall horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a pure and good foal getter.

MICHAEL CRAW.

CHAS. HIGGASON.

Hanover county. Blaze has generally been valued at a thousand pounds.

H. N.

Notice,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Jefferson county, will meet on the 18th day of December next, if fair, or the next fair day, at Richard Woolfolk's near Harrods creek, and proceed from thence to an entry of 3000 acres of land made in my name on the 5th of May 1791, also an entry of 2000 acres made the same day, both on Harrods creek, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entries and do such other acts or things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Moses Tuttle.

November 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, } Ex'rs.
JOHN COBURN, }
JOHN BRADFORD, }
Lexington, April 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 3d of April last, a black Mare about fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, branded on the right shoulder Z, though not perceivable unless shed, a small star, natural trotter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark mane and tail, with a small star, was rubbed on the nose and under jaw by putting on a muzzle. I will give the above reward if brought to me, or ten dollars for such information that I get them.

James Davies.

Madison county, Nov. 13, '97.

For Sale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Branham, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Port William, adjoining Jesse Pendergast's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

NOTICE, that on the 8th of January 1798, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby, on an entry of 1000 acres, made in the name of Enoch Morgan Boone, on a Treasury warrant, No. 12179 on the head of a small creek, a north branch of the big creek that runs into Kentucky six miles above Drennon's lick creek, on the south side, and north west from a salt lick, on the said big creek, about three miles to include a black old ridge of land, entered December 22, 1792—and there to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall be brought forth; and do such other things as shall be thought necessary in that case.

ENOCH MORGAN BOONE.

December 3, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Mercer county, will attend on the 23d of December 1797, on an entry of 5000 acres of land, made in the name of Jacob Larue, lying on both sides of Chaplins fork, about 2 miles above where the middle trace to the salt works crosses—then there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, respecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for

JACOB LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby, will meet on the 25th of December 1797, on an entry made of 2000 acres of land made in the name of Sarah Boone, on Salt river, ten miles below the county line between Lincoln and Jefferson—then there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

J. HIN WILCOXON.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 5th day of January 1798, on an entry of 5000 acres of land made in the name of James Larue, beginning at a black oak tree, marked with two blazes standing in the head of a hollow, a small draught of Kentucky river, about six miles north of Drennon's lick—then there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for

JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 5th day of January 1798, on an entry of 1000 acres, in the name of Robert Hodgkin, on the north side of Drennon's lick, and about two or three miles distant therefrom—then there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, respecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary & agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for

ROBERT HODGKIN.

December 5, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay horse on Jefferson, one bay horse four years old, branded P, on the near shoulder and under the mane, appraised to \$61, 10s

Thomas Lewis.

July 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next.

He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND,

On Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will shew it. For further particulars apply to—WILLIAM WEST, Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested by bond, note or book account, as they are directed to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 1st day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 3, 1797.

Georgetown Falling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my customers, and the public in general, that Mr. James Burnit, who worked my mill last season, works her again this season, and will attend at Lexington, the first day of every Fayette court, at the house of Mr. J. B. Brent, to receive and deliver cloth; and also at the house of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris, Bourbon county the first day of every court, for the same purpose.

Elijah Craig.

November 14, 1797.

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thousand five hundred

acres of LAND, lying on the T. river, about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoint a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19, 1797.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

B. NETHERLAND

March 16, 1797.

LOTS FOR SALE IN NEWGARDEN.

THE sale will commence on Thursday the 14th December, and continue three days—One third of the purchase money payable in three months from the day of sale, the remaining two thirds payable in twelve months from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond and with approved security.

LULAS SULLIVANT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-west of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three Islands—A furnace supplied to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.